

58 BC Caesar was + C

~~1346~~  
696 ✓

In Gaul, The frontier that Caesar  
faced was established in 125 BC

He drove back the HELVETII

He crushed ARIOVISTUS

588c

Before leaving for his province <sup>598c</sup> Caesar made plans to keep control in his own hands. He arranged a marriage between his daughter, Julia, and Pompey, hoping thereby to be assured of that leader's allegiance. Caesar himself married the daughter of the <sup>CALPURNIA</sup> man who succeeded him as consul. The Senate kept its control of the electoral machinery. Cicero and Cato the Younger were liable to make trouble. Caesar tried his best to buy Cicero off; but when he failed, he helped <sup>C</sup> <sup>C</sup> <sup>CL</sup> <sup>ODIUS</sup>, the sworn enemy of Cicero, to become tribune. Claudius was of

of patrician birth and was not eligible for the tribunate, but Caesar and Pompey arranged for his adoption into a plebeian family, and he was elected tribune for 58 BC.

Clodius soon introduced several new laws. First he proposed to give grain free to all citizens at Rome, thus winning votes. He legalized all clubs, and by providing free wine for the club members was able to organize groups loyal to himself, Caesar and Crassus supplying the money for the wine. Then Clodius introduced a law to outlaw anyone who had condemned a Roman citizen to death without trial. Cicero had been guilty of this. Cicero fled

58 BC  $\Rightarrow$  50 BC

Caesar in Gaul

9 yrs 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50

└ LUGGA MEETING  
CROSSED RUBICON 49 BC

58BC

Gaul was divided into 3 major tribes, the Belgians, the Aquitanians, and the Gauls (celts).

Helvetians were bravest of Gauls.  
The Helvetians tried to force their way across the Rhone. CAESAR built a barricade & pushed the Helvetians back. Romans with their organized phalanx and superior discipline

destroyed the enemies Army. The barbarians could not withstand the pikes and artillery of the Roman legions. The Helvetians fled but the vastly depleted Army was captured and returned to their territory.

Chiefs of the other tribes came to Caesar. They asked protection against the German SEQUANIANS who under the leadership of the tyrannical ARIOVISTUS, had moved into Gaul. At a battlefield near MULHAUSEN, Caesar's army thoroughly defeated the German force.

58BC → 57BC - 49BC

Caesar was Governor of Cisalpine Gaul, Transalpine Gaul and Illyricum.

Conquest of Gallia Comata

58-51 BC

Caesar gained enormous political strength from the Gallic Wars which lasted from 58 BC to 51 BC



58BC

Pompey, who had become jealous of Cicero's prominence, refused to help prevent Publius Clodius from forcing Cicero into exile (58BC) in the executions under *Senatus Consultum Ultimum*.

Julius Caesar offered to protect Cicero in return for cooperation with the First Triumvirate, but Cicero honorably

refused.

## 58BC Battle of BIBRACTE (Gallic Wars)

In 60BC Rome came under the firm control of the 1st TRIUMVIRATE - Julius Caesar, Marcus LICINIUS CRASSUS, & Pompey the Great. Caesar then marched an army across the ALPS into modern FRANCE (his assigned sphere of action), where a conquest of the Gauls would bring personal riches and an enviable military reputation. AT BIBRACTE (AUTUN, in east-central France) he encountered a large force of HELVETII who were trying to migrate westward from Switzerland. Caesar posted his 6 legions on high ground, where

they fought off the Helvetii for several hours. Superior discipline and heavier armament enabled the legions to rout their more numerous opponents by nightfall. Pursuing forward Caesar's troops captured the enemy's transport (carts) and their camp. The Helvetii surrendered to Roman domination, while Caesar moved northward.

28 MAR 58BC

Consuls were LUCIUS PISO and  
AULUS GABINIUS.

This was the day appointed by the  
Helvetians to assemble on the banks of  
the Rhone opposite those tenters of  
Allobroges

58 BC

CLODIUS, tribune exiles Cicerō

Caesar defeated Helvetii and ARIOVISTUS  
in Gaul.

Spring of 58BC

Caesar took up his duties as governor  
of CISALPINE and NARBONENSE Gaul - i.e.  
northern Italy and southern France.